

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT UNVEILED

Exercises at Granite and Bronze Memorial Attended by
More than 1,000 Persons in Newfane—Two Notable
Addresses—Village in Gala Dress



MONUMENT TO NEWFANE SOLDIERS.

Dedictory exercises in the presence of over 1,000 persons and amid decorations of exceptional attractiveness marked Memorial day, the successful culmination of the efforts of the Soldiers' Memorial association of Newfane to provide a monument of granite and bronze in commemoration of the men of Newfane who participated in the war of the Rebellion. The village was in gala dress with strings of flags across the streets and Old Glory floating from the residences and public buildings, and the whole town was thrilled with patriotic fervor and enthusiasm, in spite of the rain which probably kept hundreds away.

It was a day of memories, a day never to be forgotten, and the association responsible for this enduring marker merits public felicitations, as do also those who in innumerable ways contributed toward making the occasion such a notable success. Services and music had been given, and the result was a day that will stand out conspicuously in the annals of the historic and charming town of Newfane and will redound to its glory and honor.

Of special interest and effectiveness were the two addresses of the day, by Hon. Frank L. Fish of Vergennes and Hon. Frank E. Howe of Bennington. Excellently constructed and forcefully delivered, they made a deep impression upon the large gathering and were received with marked manifestations of approval.

The services around this monument, which was unveiled in West Dunsmuir and erected by the C. H. Grant Granite Co. of Brattleboro, began at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon with a selection by the South Londonderry band, which furnished excellent music throughout the day.

Welcome and Unveiling.

Following the band piece came the invocation by Rev. Charles W. Mook, pastor of the Congregational church, in which he gave thanks for the munificence which through sorrow and sacrifice gave this opportunity to commemorate its act, and asked that the monument might be a voice of the past telling future generations the story of the loyalty and valor of the Grand Army of the Republic.

William H. Newton, president of the day, then made introductory remarks, in which he paid a tribute to the men of Newfane who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their honor to the constitution of the Union and the flag. He said that it had been the endeavor to inscribe the names of all who represented Newfane upon imperishable tablets attached to this granite shaft quarried from the hills of our beloved state. "I have been honored," he said, "by the request of the Soldiers' Memorial association to preside upon this occasion, and shall not take the time of the age and distinguished gentlemen who have kindly consented to assist in the ceremonies of dedication. Before proceeding with the program I desire to express the thanks of the association to the veterans of the war and to all the sons and daughters of Newfane for their prompt and generous response to the appeal for aid, and to patriotic friends who have made it possible for us to appropriately dedicate this monument."

After the singing of America by a male chorus of 10 voices under the leadership of O. R. Wright a welcome to those present was made by Frank A. DeWitt in behalf of the people of Newfane. He welcomed the veterans, "the rapidly disappearing remnant of a mighty army, whose deeds of valor are to be commemorated by yonder monument which we dedicate today; the visitors from other states and towns in this state, the mothers and young people. He said in closing: "As you stroll up and down our streets I can assure you that in every home you will receive a hearty welcome. The keys of the village are in your hands; go where you will, for all Newfane keeps open house today. Our hands, our hearts, our homes, are open to you and they bid you welcome."

A pretty act of unveiling the monument followed a band number. Two flags fastened together by a thread at-

tached to ropes covered the memorial, and two girls pulled on the ropes, breaking the thread and letting the flags fall. The girls who did the unveiling were Miss Charlotte DeWitt and Miss Margaret Higgins.

The male chorus rendered effectively "Tenting Tonight," and then the Birchard post, G. A. R., led by Commander L. W. Bush of Brookline, conducted a part of the Grand Army ritualistic service for the dedication of a monument. This was followed by another selection by the band.

Judge Fish Speaks.

Judge Frank L. Fish of Vergennes, a native of Newfane and one of the superior judges of Vermont, was the first speaker and his subject was National Morality. "This monument stands for national morality," he said. "It is eloquent of the preservation of the American Union and the abridgment of slavery. Every school child should know its teaching and he who passes it should be reminded of a monument to the triumph of moral issues. Over the sea, in bitter contrast to the peaceful gatherings of men and women in our land, whose thanks to God are going up in eulogy and prayer for the sacrifices and achievements of our soldiers in the civil war, the greatest nations of the old world are arrayed against each other in arms."

Speaking from a national point of view, he thought there would be little of honor or glory for any of the countries engaged in the European struggle when the accounting comes, and said: "What a contrast to all this was the part our soldiers—our veterans—took in the Rebellion! What a comfort to the living; what a glory for all the dead that died fighting to save the union and crush slavery, and to all those who came home from the war and have passed on before this day, that the cause was just; that the cause was worth fighting for; that the cause was worth dying for; and that because the effort was made, because the sacrifice was endured, the nation—and that a free nation—survives."

Judge Fish said that when Lincoln became president in 1861 the leaders of the South, failing to comprehend his kind and generous purpose, rashly concluded that he would seek to overthrow slavery. They adopted the principles of state rights that had been taught them by the fathers, and inspired by their leadership the cotton states seceded from the Union. In the anxiety for the Union slavery was for the time forgotten. The question now was could the Union be preserved? "Alas, how few are left who remember that April day, 55 years ago, when the word came that Fort Sumter had fallen! What intense excitement followed, and how the reaction set in three days later when President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the insurrection against the government!"

"The zeal to enlist in the service of the government was such in some of our towns that the work of recruiting was begun immediately and actually completed before the official blanks for the purpose were received from Washington."

At some length did Judge Fish mention the soldiers and sailors who represented Newfane in the conflict, showing how they were distributed among the regiments of the state, giving honor to the Old Vermont Brigade and to its last commander, Gen. Lewis A. Grant, then of Rookingham, now of Minneapolis. Numerous instances of individual bravery, sacrifice and suffering on the part of Newfane soldiers were cited, all of which was of particular interest.

"The civil war was a notable triumph for national morality," declared the speaker. "When this issue was brought to the front by President Lincoln in his immortal emancipation proclamation, the resistance of the slave holding powers weakened, and strength was given to the armies of the north by the God of Hosts."

the most helpful lesson in our country's history. For half a century these results have held the center of public attention, and for centuries to come they will command the attention of mankind."

Judge Fish said that it was quite possible for us to set the nations of the world a correct example of national morality, and added: "And we could if we would, I think, see that such morality is observed by the other nations of the world." He urged that we be unafraid in spite of the popular cry that we are wholly unprepared to repel any invasion. "They tell us," he said, "that there should be a spiritual as well as a physical preparedness and that we are lacking in both. I admit that we lack a large standing army and commanding navy and that our fortifications are not the best in the world, but I deny that we are lacking in any sense in what is termed spiritual preparedness. Let any nation attempt to land on our shores, may let any nation put to sea with her soldiers, destined for our country's invasion, and there would be such an awakening from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf as would startle all the world."

While Judge Fish was speaking the rainfall became so heavy that it was necessary to adjourn to the Congregational church, where the remainder of the program was carried out.

Address by Mr. Howe.

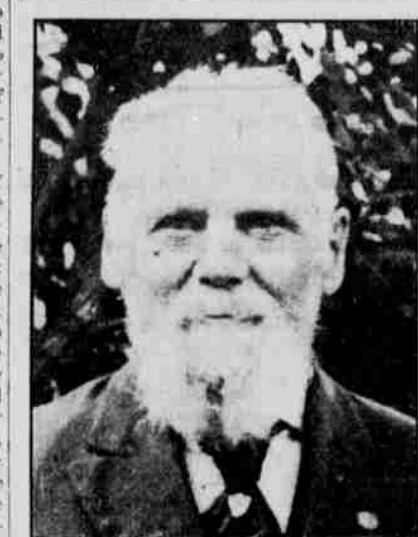
Hon. Frank E. Howe of Bennington, former lieutenant governor, followed Judge Fish, after a band selection. "We are accustomed to think of the Civil war as having begun in 1861," asserted Mr. Howe, "but as a matter of historical fact, it was only the crisis that came then. For more than one hundred years, the fires had been kindled that finally burned the blot of human slavery from the palladium of our liberties."

"Like all great human achievements, it was not the production of a day or a year, but the slow growth of generations coming on from foundations so obscure that they may not now be traced. We know the story of the war, the final act of the great tragedy, but as the years have rolled on, many have forgotten and perhaps some have never learned that the final abolition of slavery in this country was the result of a hundred years of agitation and controversy that finally reached its crisis in the Civil war."

Turning from the general issue to the state of Vermont, Mr. Howe said: "I want to say and I know you veterans will agree with me, that owing to the distractions of the war, the country has never properly honored the fathers who began and the mothers who carried on the race of young men, who composed the mighty northern host. In our eagerness to honor the soldiers, we have too often forgotten the generation that produced the soldiers, and to that generation is due no little share of the glory of the great achievement."

"You have erected and we are here to dedicate and consecrate a memorial to the Newfane soldiers of the Civil war. It is meet and right and our bounden duty to honor duty and self-sacrifice. But this monument as a memorial tells more than a story of military service and martial glory."

The soldiers who go to war from a community are the outward and visible sign of the accumulated patriotism of that community. More men



HENRY A. CARPENTER.
Chairman of General Committee.

do not make an army, else heathen China and tawdry India would rule the world. The strength of an army lies deep in the people from which its soldiers spring. The secret of the strength and valor and achievement of our Vermont soldiers is that they came from homes strong and pure, uncontaminated and undivided. Heredity and environment made the man and as we dedicate this monument to Newfane soldiers we should feel in our duty to leave a tribute to the people who produced those soldiers."

Mr. Howe said that the generation of men and women who preceded the Civil war were a remarkable people. They lived in the days before the emigration of the young and active began to sap the lifeblood of the rural towns. Every man worked, and in the sweat of his brow did he eat his bread. They had the spirit that knows no fear, and it is no wonder that the sons proved equal to the task. He called attention to the fact that the average age of those who enlisted in the Civil war was only 20 years, while hundreds of thousands were boys of 16, 17 and 18, and some even younger. "It was the striplings who went to the war and fought the battles that saved the Union."

In an effective word picture Mr. Howe traced these boys in the service and closed by saying: "These were the boys to whom we dedicate a monument today. The generations of the future will think of them always as boys. In the idealism of memory they can never be anything but young and brave and strong and true. The rest of us may grow old and pass away to be remembered again no more, but so long as this shrine shall stand and flag endure the children of the future will remember them as they were and honor them for the glorious service they rendered."

At the conclusion of the address, after music by the band, Lincoln's Get-

tysburg address was read by George B. Bush.

Presentation of Monument.

The president of the day, Mr. Newton, made brief remarks and presented the monument to the town of Newfane, stating that a sum of money was available, to be placed in the Windham County Savings bank at Newfane, for the perpetual care of the memorial. John M. Kenney, first selectman, responded, accepting the monument in behalf of the town. The services of the day closed with music by the band.

In his remarks Mr. Newton paid a deserved compliment to a lady from another town in the state for her efficient efforts in raising money and bringing about the remarkably handsome decorative effect throughout the entire village, which was a delightful feature of the commemorative occasion. It was commonly known that he referred to Miss G. Sadie Smith of Rutland, county court reporter.

Mr. Newton announced that printed booklets containing the proceedings of the day would be on sale directly after the program, and the supply of 300 was quickly exhausted. The publishers have kept the type set in anticipation of another edition, which will be printed. About 150 copies of photographs of the monument, different from the one in the booklet, also photographs of the streets and buildings, all made by Porter Thayer of South Newfane, were sold, and others are on sale at the Newfane stores.

In the forenoon the members of Birchard post and the Woman's Relief corps met in the town hall and conducted a Memorial day ritualistic service, and then marched to the cemetery led by the band, and distributed flowers upon the graves and conducted a ceremony at the monument for the unknown dead, returning to the hall at 11:30.

At 1 o'clock the reception committee of the Soldiers' Memorial association met at the Newfane Inn and greeted the speakers and as escort formed behind the Sons of Veterans and marched to the hall, where they were joined by the Grand Army post and Woman's Relief corps and escorted them to the speakers' stand. About 75 persons, including the patriotic orders and invited guests, occupied this stand.

The general committee of the Soldiers' Memorial association for the dedication consisted of Henry A. Carpenter, William H. Goodnow, William A. Brooks, Frank A. DeWitt, and George B. Bush. The reception committee consisted of W. H. Newton, A. N. Sherman, W. E. Wheeler, A. R. Underwood, W. G. Baulin, William P. James, John E. Morse, John W. Williams, H. J. Batchelder and Charles Hessecock. On the music committee were O. R. Wright, Mrs. O. R. Wright, Mrs. W. E. Wheeler, and Dana Steadman. The committee on decorations was made up of John Covey, A. R. Underwood and Lucius Covey.

How the Monument Came About.

On or about August 20, 1915, several citizens interested in the project of erecting a soldiers' monument in Newfane met and voted to form an association for that purpose. This meeting was adjourned until the first week in October. At the meeting held on the latter date it was proposed to erect a memorial to the soldiers of the town of Newfane who served in the Civil war from 1861 to 1865.

H. A. Carpenter was made president, W. H. Newton, secretary, W. H. Goodnow and W. A. Brooks, vice presidents, and F. A. DeWitt, treasurer. A soliciting committee consisting of the officers of the organization was appointed and a subscription paper drawn and the canvass for funds began. The committee met with flattering success in obtaining subscriptions from the citizens of the village and from the veterans, nine of whom contributed more than half the cost of the monument. Had it not been for the substantial support of these subscribers the project would never have been realized. After these generous contributions the committee had no difficulty in raising the required amount both for the memorial and for the expenses of its suitable maintenance. Frequent articles in the county papers brought generous responses from former residents of Newfane. In all the sum of \$1,400 was contributed.

The monument, which is fourteen feet in height, is located on the triangle southerly of the court house; it is built of granite and is surmounted by the figure of a soldier in bronze. On three sides of the die of the monument are bronze tablets 24 by 36 inches in size. One of the tablets contains the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
THE MEN OF NEWFANE
WHO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY
IN THE CIVIL WAR
1861-1865

On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread
And Glory guards with solemn round
The hyacinth of the dead.

These tablets are set in a bas-relief of a battle which is represented on this tablet. The two other tablets contain the names of 134 soldiers and sailors in whose memory the monument is erected.

MAN DISCOVERED ON ROOF.

Police Called to Clark Street, but Stranger Jumped Down and Disappeared Up Embankment.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Friday night a man was discovered on the roof of the woodshed of the Hemenway house on Clark street, occupied by John Graves, and Pearl T. Clapp, who recently was named as a special officer for that district, was notified. Mr. Clapp had not accepted the appointment and declined to respond to the call.

Word was sent to the police and Officer Ellis G. Worden responded, followed by a number of young men, but by the time he reached the scene the man who had disturbed the tranquility of the neighborhood had jumped from the roof and disappeared up the bank leading to Prospect street.

A wealth and somewhat eccentric ex-deputy, Mr. Carret, who retired from political life in France many years ago to live in an Alpine grotto in Savoy, has left his fortune to his native town on condition that each year a prize of \$2,000 be awarded to the most perfect girl, both physically and morally, in Savoy.

HOW TO PARK AUTOS

Town and Village Officers See
Demonstration on Main Street

Proposed Traffic Rules Considered—
Much Interest Shown in Meeting
Called for Purposes of Discussion.

That there is interest in the proposed traffic regulations was demonstrated Saturday evening when a dozen or so men discussed different ones of those proposed by the village commissioners and selectmen and eventually adjourned to Main street, where Barney Mead, with the assistance of drivers of other cars, gave a demonstration of the different methods of parking cars.

It appeared to be consensus of opinion that the first article suggested: "No vehicle shall pass another unless there is a clear way of at least 100 feet in advance of the car ahead." was unnecessary. This, like the majority of the other proposed articles, had been taken from a Massachusetts town ordinance.

The real debate came over article 3: "No vehicle shall stop with its left side to the curb. No vehicle shall stop in a public street except with its right side close to and parallel with the curb."

Mr. Mead argued for the parking of cars on Main street at an angle, George W. Clapp, who had with him written suggestions for changes in some of the rules, advocated such parking with the front wheels turned in towards the curb, while Mr. Mead wanted the cars left slanting at an angle but so that the rear right wheel would be next to the curb.

Those who favored such methods of parking urged that many more cars could be parked on Main street, especially on the west side, where there is more room between curb and street railway tracks than is possible if the cars are run with their sides up to the curbing the entire length, and, in addition, the cars can always be started without the necessity of other cars being moved, as is often necessary now.

About 9:30 adjournment to the street was taken and many gathered to see the demonstration of parking cars, conducted by Mr. Mead, W. E. Haskell and one or two others. It was urged that there are times now when automobiles and teams are so close together along the curbs that it is impossible for a driver of an auto or team to drive up to the curb to permit a passenger to alight and that being forced to stop in the line of traffic would make the operator of the car or driver of the team a law breaker, according to the proposed rule. Parking at an angle would increase the number of cars that could be lined up on the street.

It seemed to be generally considered that article 6: "On Main street between the bridge and the fountain all vehicles shall keep to the right of the street car tracks when possible," was unnecessary.

It was further agreed that article 12: "The driver of any vehicle shall start and stop upon signal from a police officer," was entirely superfluous.

Parking on Elliot street was considered under article 11: "No vehicle shall be allowed to stand on Elliot street in front of the engine house." It was suggested that this be amplified to forbid the leaving of teams or automobiles on the north side of Elliot street within 50 feet of Main street corner.

A newly suggested rule forbidding the use of rubber cutouts within the village limits met with hearty approval by all, and it will be incorporated in the set of rules.

What those present wanted mostly was to have the possible deadlock out of the proposed regulations and only the absolutely essential rules for this community promulgated. The commissioners and the selectmen will once more go to work on the revision of the regulations.

Among those who were present during the evening were Col. J. G. Estey, Attorney General H. G. Barber, Barney Mead, O. D. Stowell, Freeman Scott, George W. Clapp, Charles A. Smith, Ferris R. Vaughan, S. W. Edgett and one or two others.

INSTRUCTIONS TO V. N. G.

Orders Issued Relative to Camps and Rifle Practice This Season.

Adj. Gen. Lee S. Thilotesen of St. Albans has issued the following tentative program for field instructions of the Vermont National Guard for the season of 1916:

June 4-13, joint camp of instruction for Troops A, B and C, and headquarters, first squadron, cavalry, with two troops of regular cavalry, at the state reservation.

June 17, camp for rifle practice, Troops A, B and C, and headquarters, first squadron cavalry, state reservation, the practice being conducted on the Fort Ethan Allen range.

July 1-10, camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers, first infantry, at Northfield.

The target practice of the first infantry will be conducted on the home ranges. The practice camp for those qualifying as expert in the militia course, and the elimination camp for the state rifle team will probably be held at the state range, Northfield, beginning about September 1.

It is also expected that the state will be represented in the matches of the New England Rifle association at Wakefield, Mass., in September.

September 7-16, practice march and camp of instruction for the first infantry. It is expected that the regiment will mobilize by railroad at Bethel, and march from there to White River Junction, arriving September 13, and remaining in camp on the state fair grounds until September 16, on which date the organization will entrain for home stations.

Dr. Waite Guilty of Murder.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite was found guilty in New York Saturday of the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck, the Grand Rapids millionaire. The jury was out one hour and twenty-five minutes. Waite was remanded to the Tombs prison to await imposition of sentence on June 1.

NEW PERFECTION KITCHEN PRIMER

LESSON 3



LITTLE JOHNNY SMILES

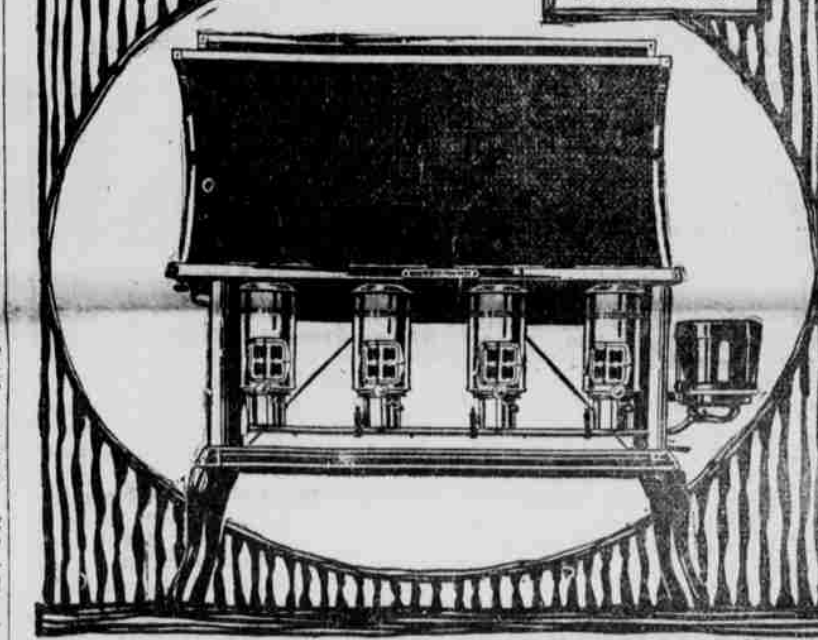
Why is little Johnny pleased?
Because he doesn't have to fill the coal-hod any more.
Is that all?

No. He doesn't have to fill the wood-box any more either, nor empty the ashes. You see, Johnny's mother has bought a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove. Instead of coal or wood, she burns Socony Kerosene Oil, and it costs her only six cents a day to cook for a family of six.

How nice for Johnny!
Look for the long blue chimney burner—that's what makes the New Perfection efficient and trouble-proof. The 1916 models have the new patented reversible glass reservoir and many other improvements. Sold in 1, 2, 3- and 4-burner sizes (by hardware, furniture and general stores) everywhere.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Principal Offices
New York Albany
Buffalo Boston



LOOK FOR THE LONG BLUE CHIMNEY

STATUE OF VIRGIN CROWNED.

Procession of Over 200 and Reception of Members Into Societies in Roman Catholic Church.

The ceremony of the crowning of the statue of the Blessed Virgin and reception of 16 young women into the senior Sodality and 40 little girls into the junior Sodality took place Sunday evening in St. Michael's Roman Catholic church which was crowded with an appreciative congregation. The procession, numbered over 200, which was the largest and most beautiful in years.

Promptly at 7:30 the cross bearer, accompanied by two neophytes and the St. John Berchmans sanctuary boys, headed the procession which filed into the church in the following order: May queen, Miss Alice Long, with her attendants, the Misses Mary Scanlon and Gertrude Austin; the pillow, upon which rested the handsome new crown, was elaborately trimmed in white and blue and was carried by the Misses Monica Mann and Mary Stotte; the streamer bearers being the Misses Mary Riley, Catherine Heaphy, Jennie Macajada and Ellen Anderson. Next follows 60 girlhood girls, some carrying baskets, others bouquets of lilies and choice flowers.

Passing up the aisle singing My Own Dear Mother Mary, the procession separated, while the queen with her attendants and flower bearers entered the sanctuary to crown and decorate the statue.

The choir and members of the Sodality sang Unfold, Unfold, as the crown was placed on the head of the statue. Immediately after the crowning the new electric star blazed forth adding beauty and light to the scene. The altar steps from statue to floor were backed with cut flowers, ferns and orchids.

Following the crowning the new members were received into the Sodality, and as the sweet, clear tones of the Act of Consecration penetrated to the farthest extremity of the church many present were effected to tears.

After the reception the pastor, Rev. J. P. Bond, addressed the Sodalists in touching language, pointing out to them their duties as Children of Mary and the obligations they were under of following their Mother in the virtues which characterized her life—humility, purity and charity.

The rendering of Stearns' Magnificat by the choir was exceptionally fine as were also the solos rendered dur-

ing the benediction service. Miss Marie Galvin aided greatly to the musical program.

OPPOSED SCHEDULE CHANGE.

Brattleboro & Whitehall Railroad Stockholders Held Annual Meeting—List of Officers Elected.

In the annual meeting Friday morning in the Brooks House of the stockholders of the Brattleboro & Whitehall railroad the clerk was instructed to write the president of the Central Vermont railroad that a suggested change in the time table of the railroad is not desired and that the present schedule be continued. It has been proposed to have the morning train leave South Londonderry at 6 o'clock and the afternoon train from that terminal not leave in time to connect with the 2 o'clock train on the Boston & Maine road at Brattleboro as it does at present.

The following directors were elected: A. E. Cudworth of South Londonderry, J. A. Muzzy and J. S. Robinson of Jamaica, H. Batchelder and J. H. Ware of Towns, H. D. A. Benson and Albert N. Shays of Newfane, Charles C. Fitts of Brattleboro and E. E. Melendy of South Londonderry to succeed the late J. A. Melendy. H. E. Eddy was elected clerk of the board.

The directors elected the following officers: President, E. B. Batchelder; vice-pres., A. E. Cudworth; treas., Charles A. Boyden; auditor, J. H. Ware; executive committee, A. E. Cudworth, D. A. Benson and the president ex-officio; clerk, H. E. Eddy.

About 100 stockholders attended the annual corporation dinner in the Brooks House after the business meeting.

DAMAGE SUIT PUT OFF

Action Against Central Vermont Railway Co. Not to Be Tried at Present County Court Term.

The suit of Mrs. Nora L. Howe of Brookline, wife of Herbert H. Howe, against the Central Vermont Railway Co., for injuries received when her husband's automobile was struck at the upper crossing at West Townshend last September by a train on the West River branch, will not be tried at this term of the county court.

Another suit growing out of the same accident, that of Marion Howe, granddaughter of Mrs. Nora Howe, was tried and a verdict of \$750.75 given by the jury.